N A R R A T I V E R E P O R T

August 1936

Camp Buena Vista

Oregon

Published by the Supervisory
and facilitating Personnel

Editor in Chief,
James Green

Assistant Editor,
Paul Aikins

CAMP PERSONNEL

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Oscar Nelson	Junior Foreman
M. V. Nichols	Junior Foreman
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Geo. Wilson	Mechanic
Patrick Donegan	Blacksmith
Leland Sitz	Shovel Operator
Stanley Lechowicz	Shovel Operator

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Commanding Officer

Lt. Duis D. Bolinger
Mess Officer

Lt. Louis Kerstein
Medical Officer

George C. Space
Educational Advisor

FOREWARD

During July the responsibility of publication of the Narrative Report was seen to be too divided to be an efficient method of publishing the report. Mr. Green, Acting Chief Foreman, decided to appoint a company enrollee to facilitate the publication of the report by taking project pictures, by gathering material from the Weekly Progress report, Form Seven, and reports turned in by the project foremen, and by compiling and typing this material into the Narrative Report. This enrollee was to visit the projects and get an idea of the work in progress, devoting full time to the Narrative Report.

When I heard of this job I immediately applied and was given a chance to see whether or not I would be able to handle the work satisfactorily. My first job was to re-type the material for the July report and put the report together in book form. I Commenced this work August eleventh and as soon as the July issue was completed I began working on the August issue.

In this work I have been aided in every possible way by the Biological personnel. Chief Foreman Green is my source of advice and counsel and has furnished me with material needed for the report.

Paul Aikins

CAMP BUENA VISTA BF-5

OREGON

TABLE OF CONTENTS

August 1936

CAMP BUENA VISTA BF-3

OREGON

RESIDENCE BUILDING

August 1936

Residence building at Buena Vista progressed rapidly this month on type C Small House, under foreman J. D. Sanders with an average crew of twelve, half of whom were usually engaged in transportation of construction materials. Beginning August third forms were built for the inside partitions and floor joists were nailed from the walls to the beams. At the juncture of the partitions, forms were built for flue linings for a fireplace, kitchen stove, furnace, and a small ventilator flue. The partitions and flue linings were poured of concrete with three hundred linear feet of reinforcing steel used and in addition six forty-eight foot squares of wire mesh reinforcement. The partitions divide the basement into three rooms, connected by two door openings through the partition walls. Light from outside the basement is admitted by means of four windows. A coal chute leads into the coal bin and is covered outside by a ventilated steel man-hole cover. Several holes puncture the outside basement walls. One is for the plumbing, one for the sewer line, and one for the exhaust gases from a light plant which will be installed later. In the largest of the three rooms two concrete columns were poured to support the header beam on which the floor joists rest.

While the bridging was being nailed in between the floor joists, crushed rock, reinforcement steel, and wire mesh re-inforcement was placed in the basement preparatory to pouring concrete for the basement floor. The basement floor was then poured. The finish cement work on the basement floor followed, the cement being handed down by means of buckets. One skilled laborer was employed at the finish work.

During the concrete work in the basement all water had to be trucked in barrels from the river and from the bath-house, the sand being brought in from P ranch and screened; crushed rock, cement, reinforcement steel, dirt for fills, lumber and all other materials also were hauled in. A Jaeger mixer, of one to two and one half cubic foot capacity, was used in mixing the concrete.

While the basement cement work was in progress and with the floor joists across, the studding was erected and the window and door headers and studs were nailed in place. The floor joists, which are two by twelves, were bridged by shorter lengths of the same material. After the studding was erected, siding of shiplap was nailed up, to form the walls. The basement concrete work was now complete and crushed rock and reinforcement steel was placed and one porch concrete foundation was poured. Inside the building the sub-flooring was next nailed over the floor joists.

Three door openings permit entrance to the upper wooden struc-

ture, while ten windows admit outside light, one of which is approximately eight feet in length.

At the present time, one end of rafters is up and the ceiling joists are being laid. The sub-jams for the windows are in place and forms are prepared for the window lintels to be poured of concrete and grout.

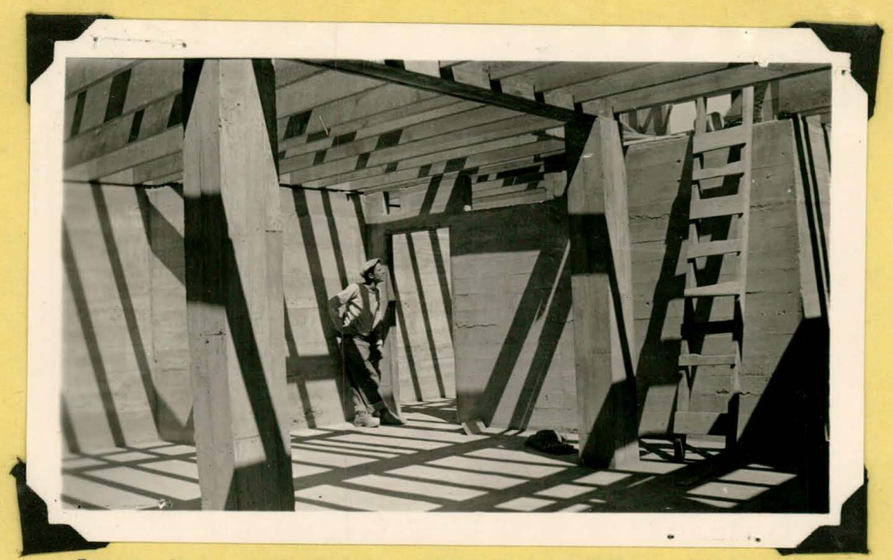
Two skilled workmen and two experienced rock crew men, Wardzala and Zekas, who had stone cutting experience at Sodhouse, are beginning the laying up of the lava stone super structure.

In visiting the scene of construction one can not fail to notice the enthusiasm which the boys have for their work. They are interested and enjoy explaining the work in progress. One of the boys volunteered to keep a record of the work in order to aid in the preparation of the Narrative Report.

The boys on the residence construction are fortunate in having a foreman who takes a great deal of interest in boys. Foreman Sanders has taken these boys, who were absolutely inexperienced at building trades, and by constant coaching and teaching, the boys have developed into a very promising crew of carpenters and cement workers. These boys are learning by practical experience gained by contact with all the problems of residence construction here. Foreman Sanders believes that by utilizing their present experience some of the boys will later enter the building trades and eventually become a credit to themselves

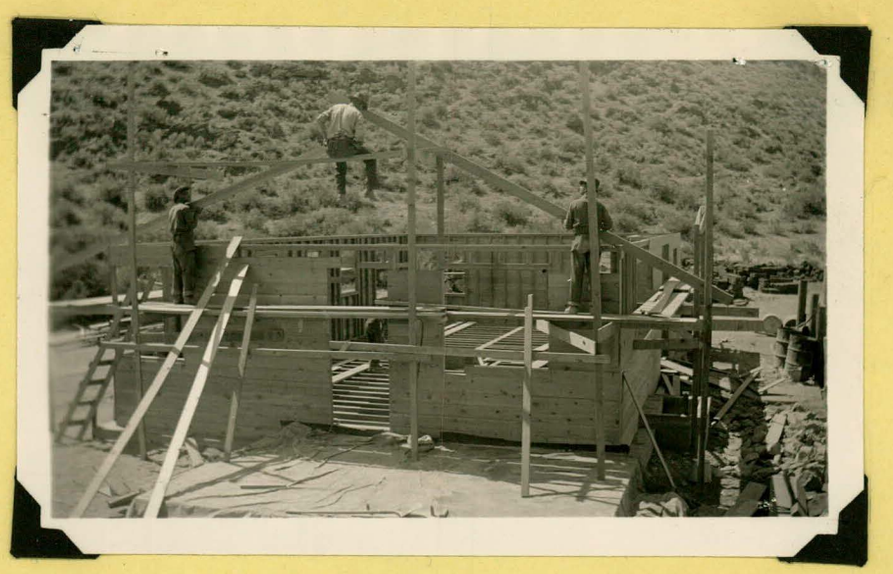
and to the community in which each may reside. Mr. Sanders considers his job of educating boys on work projects as a paramount objective.

BUENA VISTA RESIDENCE BUILDING



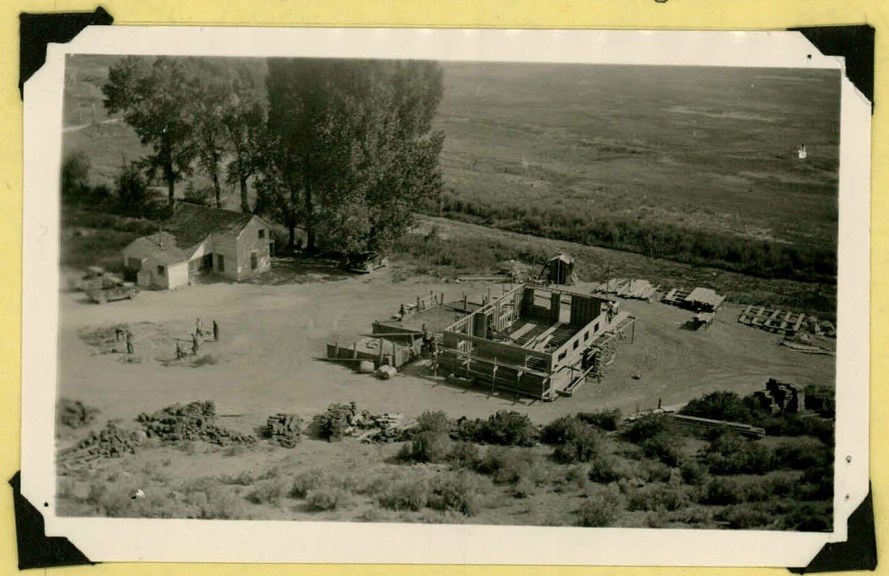
Large basement room. Note two columns supporting header beam.

Cross joists in foreground nailed to header beam - studs & siding in background. Foreman Sanders on crossbar commencing rafter structure.



Front view of Buena Vista Residence, showing windows.

Concrete porch foundation in foreground.



Lava rock stock pile in foreground.

Commencing lava super structure

CAMP BUENA VISTA BF-5

OREGON

DITCH EXCAVATION

August 1936

Dragline shovel operations on the Buena Vista Lateral ditch, two miles south of Buena Vista, amounted to four thousand two hundred and fifty two lineal feet of ditch excavation during August, in addition to the seven hundred feet of excavation prior to August. The slope of the ditch bank varies between a two to one and a three to one slope.

The purpose of the Buena Vista Lateral is to divert water from the Blitzen River onto a grain field area south of Diamond Lane and onto that part of the Buena Vista area lying along the river.

The dragline was operated by a double shift during the first two weeks of August and by a single shift during the two latter weeks of August. The present shift consists of operator Lechowicz and one enrollee helper.

Dragline diesel oil consumption amounts to from fifteen to eighteen gallons daily. The dragline shovel excavates five eighths of a cubic yard of dirt at each scoop of its shovel.

Man days used at ditch excavation in August numbered thirty.

DITCH EXCAVATION

Dragline operation on Buena Vista Lateral ditch.

Section of completed Buena Vista Lateral.

A number of culverts have been established in Diamond Lane to provide free water passage for the water flow of Buena Vista Lateral ditch, the course of which crosses Diamond Lane.

CAMP BUENA VISTA BF-3

OREGON

FENCING

August 1936

Three hundred eighty five man days were expended in August in building refuge boundary fence. This fence will serve as an obvious boundary marker and will be posted as such, and will exclude stock and insure wild life privacy in nesting areas.

The fencing project for August was under the direction of foremen Towle and Carden who were assisted by two enrollee leaders. The work included staking out the fence area, clearing right of way, digging post holes, setting posts, laying out wire, stringing wire, cutting and wiring in stays, and placing wooden corner braces and wire braces.

The Juniper posts are set thirty inches in the ground and project five feet above ground level. They are set sixteen feet and eight inches apart and are strung with five strands of barb-wire. Between each two posts are four willow pole stays wired in place, the upper ends of which extend four inches above the top strand of wire, while the lower ends of the stays are even with the ground level.

During August three and three tenths miles of fence were completed.

FENCING

Tamping posts in postholes

Wiring willow stays in place

Section of completed fence

CAMP BUENA VISTA BF-3

OREGON

BRIDGES

(PILE DRIVER)

August 1936

In the latter part of July a trip was made to Malheur forest, ninety miles distant, where a number of forty foot Tamarack poles were selected and cut. These poles were transported to camp by semi-trailer where the poles were peeled for construction of a pile driver.

The pile driver was built during the two latter weeks of August in camp where tools were readily available. On August twenty eighth the pile driver was completely assembled and was then disassembled. The parts were moved by truck and semi-trailer to a bridge site on Rockford Lane.

The two uprights are twenty-nine feet in height. They are bolted at the base to two horizontal pole skids. Between the end of each pole skid and the upper end of each upright pole is a bracer pole. Two cable guys attached from the tops of the uprights to either side will counteract any side sway.

Extending from top to bottom on the inside of each of the two uprights is a wooden strip. These two strips fit a groove on either side the monkey which is guided in its descent upon the head of the pile to be driven.

The monkey weighs twelve hundred pounds. The distance of its drop will vary between twelve and eighteen feet. A truck will supply the power to haul the monkey into position for its drop. The monkey will be attached to the cable by a toggle and will be tripped by knocking out a pin with a hammer. The person who trips the hammer will be located on a platform, with access to the ground by means of a ladder.

The pile driver will be used in construction of bridges across the Blitzen.

PILE DRIVER CONSTRUCTION

CAMP BUENA VISTA BF-3

OREGON

TRUCK TRAILS

August 1936

One mile of the new grade of Rockford Lane was gravel processed. A strip of gravel twelve feet in width and eight inches deep was laid on this mile. Hauling caused the unpacked road surface to rut and some of the loose gravel to be plowed to the edge of the road surface. The road was then graded and the loose gravel was picked up by the grader and thrown to the center of the road. Road dirt, mixing with gravel, served as a binder and the process of regrading was continued when necessary, until the road surface became packed. The result was a hard, smooth surface.

Rockford Lane, besides being a spur off the Center Patrol road, will serve as the only intermediate valley crossing for automobiles and machinery between Diamond Lane and the Sodhouse Lane crossings, which are twenty miles apart. In addition to its transportation uses, Rockford Lane will serve as a large dyke. Rockford Lane was carefully surveyed and graded for this purpose, while bridges and culverts have been installed which will, with headgate attachments, be a means of controlling the water levels of back-water pond and lake formations. Rip rap is to be used around culverts to prevent erosion.

The twenty miles of road surface from Buena Vista to Narrows had become dusty, rutted and full of holes. This road was successfully maintained with gravel secured at our gravel pit where the dump trucks could be loaded by bunker operation.

Nine hundred and fifty eight cubic yards of gravel was taken from the pit in August for maintenance, while nine hundred seventy eight cubic yard was used from the gravel pit for road construction.

During the month one week was spent in making fills on and grading the Center Patrol Road.

Foreman M. V. Nichols
Filling a sump during construction
of Center Patrol Road

CAMP BUENA VISTA BF-3

OREGON

TRUCK TRAILS

(GRAVEL PIT)

August 1936

For proper construction and maintenance of truck trails, one item seemed to be lacking. That was gravel. A search for an adequate gravel supply was instituted by Acting Camp Superintendent Jim Green. A spot was finally discovered with indications of gravel beneath.

The top soil and sage brush was bull-dozed off approximately three acres, where removal of the top soil revealed a fair grade of gravel, badly needed for road surfacing. On August fifth construction of a bunker was begun of timbers and planking taken from a dismantled bridge.

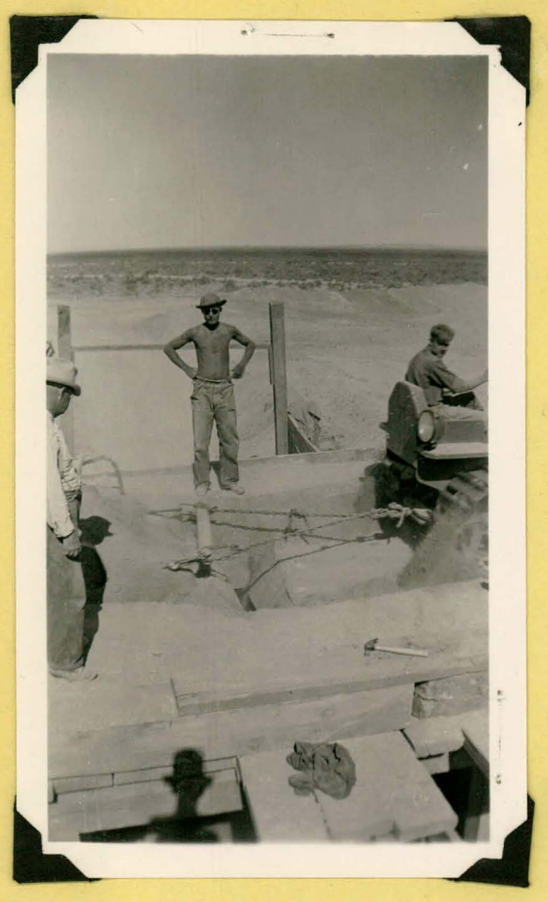
The bunker is eleven feet high and eleven feet wide. The under passage allows fourteen inches clearance on either side one of our dump trucks in its passage under. The uprights on either side of the under passage rest on two twelve by twelve mud sills. The twelve by twelve uprights, four on each side the under passage, support six eight by twelve and twelve by twelve beams on which the top decking of substantial bridge planks is nailed. Sides of the under passage are boarded up with old bridge planking.

A Fresno scraper, towed by a twenty-two caterpillar tractor, is used to scoop up gravel which is then towed over the top bunker decking and dumped, by the hoisting up of the scraper handle, into a twenty by forty eight inch hole in the center of the bunker decking, through which the gravel descends into the bed of the dump truck waiting in the passage below. Operation of the bunker is performed by foreman Bill Carden and five men. Bunker operations started the second week in August.

Gravel pit operations reveal a relatively better grade of gravel as the gravel crew gets deeper below the original working surface. At a conservative estimate of two and one half cubic yards per load, one thousand nine hundred and thirty six cubic yards have been taken from the gravel pit in the past three weeks, nine hundred and fifty eight cubic yards for maintenance, and nine hundred seventy eight cubic yards for road construction.

The gravel was used for road maintenance near Sodhouse, for construction of road on Rockford Lane and Center Patrol road, for making fills at the Buena Vista residence building and gravel was furnished the state trucks for maintainance on state and county roads.

GRAVEL PIT



Fresno scraper, towed by twenty-two cat ready to dump load through hole in top of bunker decking.

Fresno handle is lifted allowing gravel to pour into truck bed below.

Fresno emty and starting after another gravel scoop.

CAMP BUENA VISTA BF-3

OREGON

BRIDGES

August 1936

This month six loads of bridge lumber were hauled out from Burns on the semi-trailer.

At the present time the bridges across the Blitzen canal are in a rotted condition due to age and are unsafe for the passage of heavy machinery. Replacement of these bridges is planned.

During August the bridge crew under Foreman Oscar Nelson were occupied at transporting bridge lumber, bridge work, and at building a pile-driver. The pile-driver will be used in driving piles for the bridges across the Blitzen.

One bridge was completed during August. The bridge timbers were coated with a paint referred to in the July Narrative Report as "black asbestos paint". The trade name of this paint product is Duralastic. It is manufactured by the Gorton Company of Portland, Oregon. This paint which was used as a preservative is claimed to be pliable, with water and air proofing qualities. The basic ingredient of this paint is gilsonite which the Gorton Company states is classified as a fossil gum by the Bureau of Mines, and is found only in underground deposits in Utah and Colorado.

According to the Gerton advertisement, this paint is a combination of gilsonite, asbestos, and oil, and appears black in color, hence the reference to it as "black asbestos paint".

BRIDGES

A bridge completed during August on Rockford Lane

CAMP BUENA VISTA BF-5

OREGAN

SURVEYING

August 1936

August was a busy month for surveyor Clark and crew, who do the surveying necessary for continuance of various work projects of the three camps on this refuge.

On August third a survey reconnoissance was made on the gravel pit location to determine the land as government property and avoid any possibility of future litigation over land ownership.

One of the major items of the work of the surveying crew this month was location and relocation of boundary fence lines preceding the fence construction which is a project at each of the three refuge camps at the present time. Linear survey for August amounted to twenty six and one half miles of lines in addition to eleven miles of auxiliary survey.

On August tenth grade line was run on the Buena Vista ditch for Nichols and his RD-7 bulldozer crew. Following completion of this work was some survey work at the Buena Vista building site.

A portion of the month was spent in surveying the location and grade of the Center Patrol road and Rockford Lane.

One day was spent at the Sod House running levels on the park areas. Three and one half miles of preliminary work was done for a ditch near Sod House.

Twenty seven and one half miles of grade was surveyed during the month and five and one tenth miles preliminary to grade.

Sixty one man days were spent at surveying this month.

The importance of Mr. Clark's surveying makes his presence in any one place intermittent in time as he is frequently summoned to all parts of the Refuge.

Judging from the length of time members of his crew have been with him, and in the opinions of his crew, Mr. Clark is a popular foreman.

Grade Surveying

CAMP BUENA VISTA BF-3

OREGON

QUARRYING

August 1936

With the exception of two loads of lava rock quarried and hauled to the Buena Vista residence site all stone quarried this month was from the pink stone quarry, for the Headquarters buildings at Sod House.

Three hundred and fifty one man days were used in the quarry this month.

At the beginning of the month a crew of nine enrollees were working in the pink stone quarry with Foreman Wiseman. By the eleventh this crew had increased in number to eighteen. The crew was divided into two sections, namely the cutting section and the quarrying section.

During August twenty-four loads of quarried rock, thirty two loads of rubble rock and three loads of cut rock were hauled to Camp Sod House.

At the quarry at the close of August are seven loads of cut rock and eight loads of quarried rock awaiting transportation to Sod House.

Casimir Zekas

Enrollee rock crew Leader

QUARRYING

Splitting pink rock at quarry on hill

The split rocks are rolled to the base of the hill & chipped on top & bottom if necessary before the rocks are sent to Sod House.

CAMP BUENA VISTA BF-3

OREGON

TRANSPORTATION

August 1936

Fewer tons were hauled in August than in July due to elimination this month of hauling of culverts, one of the items of last month's transportation tonnage.

Four hundred and twenty tons were hauled in August.

Heavy tonnage items of August transportation, in the order named, were rock, lumber, concrete materials, telephone posts, backfill dirt around the basement of the Buena Vista residence building, brick, tile and fence materials.

Miscellaneous items hauled include thirteen tons of grease and oil, eight tons of grain hauled from the Witzel ranch to the Refuge grainery and a dragline shovel towed part of the way from Burns to Sod House.

Most of the hauling this month was from Burns, forty five miles distant. Sand for concrete was hauled twenty two miles from P ranch. Most of the rock hauled went to Sod House, a twenty mile haul.

CAMP BUENA VISTA BF-3

OREGON

LAKE AND POND DEVELOPMENT

August 1936

After completion of the Buena Vista Lateral, water can be diverted from the Blitzen into the lateral ditch at the Grain Camp Dam. A water control gate is to be installed eighteen hundred feet below the Grain Camp Dam. This control gate, besides establishing an eighteen hundred foot back water duck pond, will regulate the volume of water to be permitted below this point in the Buena Vista Lateral. At some distance below this control gate the ditch will branch in Y shape, one ditch to go through the grain field and the other to lie toward Diamond Lane, below which it will ramify into a number of smaller channels. Immediately below the handle of the Y, on each ditch, will be a culvert. By culvert headgate attachments, water may be turned down one, the other, or both of these ditches with volume control.

By use of the Buena Vista Lateral ditch, a portion of the valley for one mile above and six miles below the Diamond Lane can be flooded and water depth in pond and lake formation controlled by use of water control structures. The valley ranges in width from one to two miles in this area.

Included in water control structure in this area are a series of levees, the location of which was determined by topographic survey and the purpose of which is to back up water in ponds and lakes to pre-determined and permanent levels. This depth ranges from one to six feet.

Construction of levees is accomplished by use of an RD-7 diesel bull-dozer and an RD-7 diesel angle-dozer. Levee construction was carried on throughout August with levee fills amounting to fourteen thousand five hundred cubic yards of dirt. The ripper towed by the bull-dozer rips up the turf and hard dry earth in preparation for efficient bull-dozing. At present a five foot levee is being shoved up by the bull-dozer. It will be ten feet across the top with a five to one slope on the water side and a two to one slope on the back side.

Another method of lake and pond formation is rock spillways in existent canals, blocking water passage until the back water formations reach the height of the top of the spillway, where it will run over and down the canal to the next spillway where another backwater will form. Cuts in the canal banks will allow backwater pond formation outside the canal.

A number of these spillways have been built of scrap rock with gravel and dirt dumped over the rock to cement the holes. These spillways were found to function successfully and a number more are planned in Blitzen and Diamond valley canals.

Spillway placed in existent canal for purpose of causing backwater pond formation in Spring of 1937

Backwater pond

J. Green in background trying to shoo ducks up to camera man.

A tractor, while constructing a levee, mired in the mud. Tractor no. 2 attempted to nose tractor no. 1 out of the mud & both tractors became mired in the mud.

Foreman Nichols then appeared on the scene & directed that a hole be dug & a Juniper post be buried, with the end of the tractor's self operating winch cable attached securely to the middle of the Juniper post deadman.

The tractor winch was started & slowly began to wind up the cable, anchored at one end by the post deadman & attached at the other to the tractor's winch while at the same time, the tractor attempted to back out, & would have, if the cable hadn't snapped. The broken cable ends were spliced.

The tractor's revolving winch was again started & the tractor, half dragged & half on its own power, came out of the mud. Only one tractor remained mired in the mud.

The cable on the tractor that was out of the mud was cut loose from the deadman & attached to the tractor still in the mud. With the help of a tow the mired tractor was able to pull out of the hole & both tractors were again ready to resume levee building.

LEVEE CONSTRUCTION

RD-7 throwing up levee with five to one slope.

Rear view of same levee showing two to one slope

CAMP BUENA VISTA BF-3

OREGON

WILD LIFE ACTIVITIES

August 1936

Indeed extremely fortunate was I to be chosen from the many applicants for this job as a special technical student to work on the Malheur Lake Migratory Bird Refuge. "Right up my alley" is this work. It is a summer school to further the regular course of study at college in Game Management and Natural History, for here I find game in abundance affording ample opportunity for study.

For a short time after arrival Mr. Jewett had me work with Mr. Charles Clarke, surveyor, who does the surveying for all three CCC camps working on this duck haven. This job in a few days afforded me the opportunity of seeing all the refuge and becoming somewhat conversant with its problems. I found Mr. Clarke the kind of a boss that all bosses should be. The high esteem by which his men hold him is a true index of his proper type of leadership.

From surveying Mr. sharff called me to botanize the Blitzen Valley and certain areas on the Steens Mountains. Necessarily, this interesting work took a good deal of time. Apparently I had no boss. Instructions were to get the plants. This I did by travelling with the various crews to their projects. There I would collect all flowering species of the area.

Pressing my specimens absorbed all leisure time. A week end was spent in the Steens Mts. where a great mass of material was gathered. From the different floral zones has accummulated a great many different species of plants; later they will be sent to Washington D. C. Biological Survey headquarters for classification. In the search for plants I learned natural history facts from all biology that will help me in my future work.

The first week of August saw this aspiring naturalist in the Steens Mts. helping Stanley Jewett Jr. prepare small mammals as scientific specimens. Here, much knowledge was gained of taxidermy. 'Twas a pleasure to learn the specific names of various mice, rats, gophers, squirrels, and bats. To the Basque sheepherders our work was something unheard of. It left them nonplussed and startled beyond words. When we handled a snake or skinned a mouse they would recoil with horror and near nausea.

Plants that blossom late were also collected. Graying conditions (which are very bad) were noted. The habits of sage grouse were studied to a certain extent.

A novel experience was the catching of sixteen bats in an unused attic of a house near Sod House Camp. In skinning them for Stanley Jewett Jr. I found them much more difficult to "peel" than a microtus.

Reptiles, as to number, size, and species were noted. I was not fortunate enough to add a Ring-necked snake from this locality to my collection. Southeastern Oregon's snakes differ considerably in size and species from those found in the dry Columbia basin near the Dalles and Maupin, Oregon. A snake of the same, or nearly the same species as is found in Portland, Oregon, was discovered on the Steens Mts. at an elevation of nearly eight thousand feet.

Tempered with due caution on the bird's part, I have made distant friends with ten or more Sand Hill Cranes near Camp 1626 CCC. These birds appeared quite tame and would calmly yet noisily watch haying operations as the fast moving tractor-mower outfits passed within one hundred yards of them.

I spent several more profitable days in August gathering information relative to the damage done live ducks and to their nests by the mowers. On this job a horse was ridden, giving a more comm anding view of the haying field. Nests were much more easily found after the hay rakes removed the covering of hay from above them. Sixty one old waterfowl nests were found in a short period of time. A great many more were indubitably present but cutting practices hid them from view. No nests were found that had any unhatched eggs.

In my search I found two nearly grown Mallard ducks and one Coot that had been killed by the mowers. A swiftly moving mower was seen to kill one of the ducks.

Altogether the summer has been profitably spent in becoming familiar with refuge administrative duties and biological problems.

Army Personnel in the Three C Camp and the Biological foremen have been especially friendly.

To Mr. Jewett and Mr. Sharff I owe a debt of gratitude for their time spent in my behalf.

Ivan Donaldson

(editor's note - Mr. Donaldson was asked by the editor for an account of his activities, which would fall under Wild Life Activities. At present, Donaldson is at Sod House banding ducks until his return to school for the Fall term.)

CAMP BUENA VISTA BF-3

OREGON

REFUGE PATROLMEN

August 1936

The Malheur Migratory Bird Refuge is ably patroled by Albert Olfsen, John Crow and Mat Morgan, local riders whose work on the Refuge keeps them in the saddle all day. Each one patroles a particular section of the Refuge, and acts as a Refuge policeman.

The work done by these patrolmen is of course due to circumstance but consists mainly of patching holes in the refuge fences, seeing that all gates are properly closed, chasing stray stock from the refuge in addition to keeping a look-out for game poachers.

In short, the fence riders prevent any influence that might interfere with the function of the Refuge as its name implies - Wild Life Refuge.

REFUGE PATROLMEN

John Crow

Olfsen

CAMP BUENA VISTA BF-5

OREGON

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

August 1936

The educational program for August followed the same policy as was followed in July with the exception that we improved upon the July program. We continued our policy of individual instruction. We had nineteen classes going this month which was one more than last month. The number of students attending class regularly was sixty, and the number that attended class during the month was eighty five. Sixty students are taking correspondence courses. Much more interest was shown in the Glee Club this month than last month and for that reason we are now organizing a dramatic and a music club. All of these clubs are to encourage more individuals to take a part in the camp educational program. We desire to teach the enrollee cooperation and at the same time teach him to have confidence in himself and in his ability to accomplish deeds.

During the month of August we had three of the enrollees, three of the Army personnel, and four of the Biological technical force teaching camp classes besides the Educational and Assistant Educational Advisers. The desire to learn some subject and especially some trade is increasing in our camp. We have two men learning drag line operating, one blacksmithing, four caterpillar driving, twenty one driving truck, and seven men in camp learning clerical work.

Men are learning Quarrying, Carpentry, Bridge Building, Road Construction, Fencing, Dyking, and construction of Telephone Lines, also Surveying. It is our intention to gradually increase the number of teachers, number of subjects and the number of students in this camp. We are also trying to get certain students interested in more than one subject. Another thing encouraged in camp is interest in community life and the various governments, city, county, state, and national, of which each individual must be a part.

We took the enrollees on three nature trips this month, two trips were taken to the Steins Mountains and one trip to the Lava Beds that are near our camp. Fifty four different enrollees took part in the two trips to the Steins and twenty enrollees went on the trip to the Lava Beds. All of these trips were of an educational nature. The Steins Mountains furnish water for the Blitzen River which waters this Game Refuge. These Mountains are the heart that furnishes the water which is the life blood for this Game Refuge. The Steins Mountains are the summer home for many domestic sheep, and the home of antelope, deer and sagehens. We have here in Oregon a good example of an early lava outflow and examples at a later period of erosion by glacier, avalanche, water and wind. These facts were brought to the attention of the enrollees as we climbed among the peaks of this mountain range. The trip to the lava outflow, bordering on the Game Refuge, was also interesting. How the lava flowed out of the earth and the process of cooling was explained to the enrollees on this trip.

Two caves were visited which had been formed by the hot lava flowing out from underneath lava that had cooled. Several craters were visited some of which had poured out lava while others had shot cinders and molten rock into the air. The enrollees picked up many round spheres of lava rock that no doubt had been thrown into the air and had cooled before striking the ground in a hail of stone. This was all explained to the enrollees that were on the trip. Our intentions are to continue these nature trips to give the enrollee a better knowledge of nature, to increase his interest in nature, and to show him the importance of his work in conservation on the Game Refuge.

We are yet making analysis of our field jobs for the purpose of placing the enrollee on that job where he is best qualified and where he wishes most to work. This also requires a careful analysis of the individual.

This month, arrangements were made with the local high school teacher and the County Superintendent that enrollees who wish may study at camp, while those who desire to pass the eighth grade or increase their credits in high school, may do so.

George C. Space
Camp Educational Advisor

CAMP BUENA VISTA BF-3

OREGON

SAFETY MEETINGS

August 1936

Five safety meetings were held this month at Camp Buena Vista. On August fourth was a safety council meeting, attended by the Army Personnel and the Biological technical personnel which was followed by two general safety meetings, attended by the Army and Biological personnel and the entire company. On August twenty seventh was a second safety council meeting followed by a general safety meeting the same night.

At the first safety council meeting this month the buddy system of swimming was deemed necessary by enrollees attending swim parties, and it was further decided that a graduate of swimming school at Boise should attend each swim party. A committee was appointed to investigate the safety of use of a swimming pool known as Krumbo Springs. Improvement of roads, improved sign warning, proper loading of trucks and care in leaving machinery near roads was discussed.

At the first general safety meeting for this month several communications from HD-Boise to Buena Vista Army were read. These stated in part that there would be no association of company enrollees with Indian women, and that enrollees ill thru their own carelessness will not be paid through their period of illness and will be unable to receive compensation. Capt. Lane stated that small injuries lead to more serious injuries due to negligence on the part of enrollees

who fail to report small injuries. The attention of company men was drawn to the fact that towels should be clean at all times and will be inspected periodically, that clothing must be kept clean and that the company doctor will inspect toenails.

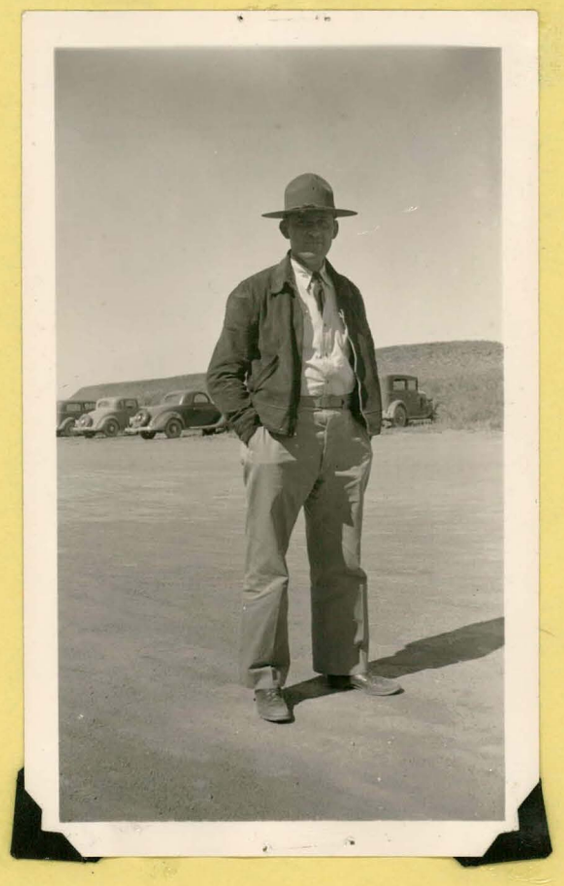
At the general safety meeting on August nineteen Dr. Kerstein explained Trachoma as a very contagious eye disease. The enrollees were informed that this form of eye disease is reportedly prevalent among the Indians at Burns. The enrollees were also informed of the penalties involved in furnishing Indians with liquor. The Doctor gave a short talk on social diseases. Capt. Lane announced that Dr. Standley from HQ-Boise will visit the camp with the express purpose of having a complete eye examination by any or all members of this camp.

At the second safety council meeting on August twenty seventh attended by the Army personnel and the Biological personnel the attention of the group was drawn by Capt. Lane to conduct of members on recent recreational trips to Burns and it was decided that every recreation trip in the future should be accompanied by one of the personnel of the Army or Biological force. Attention was also drawn to the fact that rated enrollees should act as an example to other enrollees in regard to observance of rules and regulations. Capt. Lane stated that some of our rated men were rather lax in this respect and it was decided by those present that these lax rated men would in the future observe rules and regulations more closely or lose their respective ratings.

At the third general safety meeting following the second council meeting the Captain stated that role would be called of the crew before any Biological foreman blast with dynamite, due to an accident in which an enrollee was killed recently in one of the camps. Capt. Lane also stated that there will be no shooting of guns toward or near camp in the future, and that shooting across roads is prohibited by state law. Any member becoming noticeably intoxicated in town will be suspended from participation in recreation trips if apprehended or reported in an intoxicated condition. A new ruling to be observed is that there will be no smoking while traveling to or from work projects but that smoking periods will be observed on projects. This ruling was thought necessary due to dry conditions and inadequate fire fighting equipment.

CAMP SAFETY MEETINGS

Dr. Kerstein, Camp
Medical Officer



CAMP BUENA VISTA BF-3

OREGON

RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES

August 1936

August recreational activities included two hiking and recreation trips, one recreation trip to Malheur forest, two baseball games between camps, numerous tennis games, horizontal bar exercise, fencing and outdoor basketball, while indoors a ping pong table, a pool table and several movies per month furnished entertainment.

On Saturday of the first week-end in August two recreational trucks went to a small lake in the Steens Mts. where camp was made for the night. The following day was spent in hiking on the mountain to snowfields where a snowball war reportedly ensued. After a stimulating swim in a nearby lake the party returned to the trucks and to camp, where a cession in the mess hall marked the end of a successful week-end.

The second week-end another small party undertook a trip to the Steens. Saturday night camp was made in a spot four miles from the summit of the Steens, where an ice cold spring furnished water for drinking and cooking. The party slept under a grove of rustling Quaking Aspens. Sunday, all members hiked to the summit of the mountain where the eastern side of the mountain breaks along a fault line and forms a continuous line of sheer cliffs, some of which are several thousand feet high.

The valleys below and east of the cliffs contained small lakes while further east could be seen the Alvord Desert. The rolling of boulders over the cliffs proved a popular sport. The boulders would strike a patch of snow, throwing snow high in air in the wake of the hurtling boulders.

The hike was followed by an abundant dinner on the mountain after which the return trip was made to camp.

Both of these trips were chaperoned by Mr. Space, Camp Educational Advisor, who is an experienced mountaineer.

By a one run margin Camp Buena Vista was defeated by Camp Squaw Butte in the game to decide which team could could claim the baseball supremacy in the Burns area. This game was played at Burns on the third week-end of August.

The last week of August a combined recreation and baseball trip was taken through the Malheur forest to John Day, where a tie score baseball game was played with Camp Canyon Creek.

Each night a group of about eight boys were seen learning exercises and attempting tricks on a back yard horizontal bar.

During August evenings, two men, scantily attired, could be seen practicing the ancient art of fencing.

One night each month a talkie picture show is presented by the District Chaplain. This show draws nearly one hundred percent company attendance and is usually preceded by a short talk by the Chaplain concerning the importance of religion to the individual and to society as a group of individuals.

RECREATION TRIP TO STEENS MOUNTAIN SUMMIT

Shepherd & his dogs may be seen at left

Snow in August

Looking across Little Blitzen Gorge

SUMMIT STEENS MT.
ELEVATION 9354